

## CLAIMS

1. Method for recording data, with the successive steps of :

- 5 - recording a data container ( $K_e L_e V_e ; K_m L_m V_m$ ) having a given container length ( $l_e ; l_m$ ) ;  
- recording a key ( $K_{bp}$ ) indicative of a back-pointer ;  
- recording a length indicator ( $L_{bp}$ ) ;  
- recording a value ( $V_{bp}$ ) indicative of the container length ( $l_e ; l_m$ ).

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2. Method according to claim 1, with the further step of :

- recording the length indicator.

3. Method according to claim 2, with the further step of :

- 15 - recording the key indicative of the back-pointer.

4. Method for retrieving sets of data on a medium in a order opposite to the recording order, comprising the steps of :

- 20 - accessing a first set of data ;  
- accessing a key ( $K_{bp}$ ) indicative of a back-pointer ;  
- reading a value ( $V_{bp}$ ) indicative of a container length ;  
- accessing a second set of data ( $K_e L_e V_e ; K_m L_m V_m$ ) using said value ( $V_{bp}$ ).

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5. Method according to claim 4, wherein the sets of data are KLV encoded.

6. Data file comprising successive blocks, each block comprising successively :

- 30 - a data container ( $K_e L_e V_e ; K_m L_m V_m$ ) having a container length ( $l_e ; l_m$ ) ;  
- a back-pointer key ( $K_{bp}$ ) ;  
- a length indicator ( $L_{bp}$ ) ;  
- a value ( $V_{bp}$ ) indicative of the container length ( $l_e ; l_m$ ).

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7. Medium carrying a data file according to claim 6.

8. Data structure having successively :

- a data container ( $K_e L_e V_e ; K_m L_m V_m$ ) ;
- a back-pointer key ( $K_{bp}$ ) ;
- a length indicator ( $L_{bp}$ ) ;
- a value ( $V_{bp}$ ) indicative of the length of the data container ( $l_e ; l_m$ ).

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9. Data structure according to claim 8, further having :  
- the length indicator.

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10. Data structure according to claim 9, further having :  
- the back-pointer key.